

THE CALEDONIAN.

By C. M. STONE & Co.
St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.



JOB PRINTING. Every kind of printing is promptly executed at this office, in the best style and at the lowest prices. The facilities of the establishment are of the first order; good workmen are employed, and additions of type and other printing materials are constantly being made to keep fully up with the times.

To the Caledonian Readers.

Owing to the heavy and unprecedented advance in printing paper and printing ink, we are compelled to raise the price of our paper to those who do not pay strictly in advance. To those who do pay in advance the terms will be the same as heretofore.

On and after January 1, 1863, the following will be the

TERMS OF THE CALEDONIAN.

If paid strictly in advance - - - \$1.50
If not paid in advance - - - - - \$2.00
If not paid within the year - - - \$2.50
Single copies 1 cent each.

"In advance" means before the paper is sent from the office.

It will be noticed that all our subscribers who pay down for their paper (and they are many now—"may their tribe increase")—get it at the old rates, the same as they did when paper cost only half what it now does; and that the advance is solely upon those who prefer to wait until the year is partly or wholly past.

It will be for the interest of all to take advantage of the advance terms, and it will also prevent losses to us, and save the trouble of collecting.

We trust a generous public will consider our necessity and accord us a hearty support.

C. M. STONE & CO.,
Publishers of THE CALEDONIAN.

Dec. 1, 1862.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The military situation is not particularly changed from what it was one week ago. A battle is pending in Virginia and may be fought any day. Low water in the rivers is alleged to be the great cause of delay in the western department. A reinforcement of 12 locomotives and 100 cars to Gen. Grant's and Rosecrans' departments will materially hasten matters.

Five thousand federal troops under Gen. Blunt attacked and routed eight thousand rebels under Gen. Marmaduke, at Cape Hill, Ark., on the 26th ult. The rebels were thoroughly whipped, some sixty being killed, and the rest retreated precipitately south of the Boston mountains, where they will be likely to stay.

Perley telegraphs to the Journal from Washington that some astonishment was created among the officers who were lounging about the Hotel here, on their hearing that when Gen. Hooker learned that three hundred infantry of Stockton's brigade had been ingloriously captured by the rebels, he not only dismissed Stockton but broke his sword.

The steamer Vanderbilt has returned to New York after an unsuccessful cruise for the pirate ship Alabama. She steamed 4000 miles from the Grand Banks to Bermuda, but only one of the many vessels spoken had seen the dreaded Alabama.

Gen. Wool is quite ill in Baltimore.

Early on Friday morning a large number of rebel cavalry, said to be Hampton's Legion, crossed the river some distance above Fredericksburg, and ending our pickets, made a descent upon two companies of the 3d Penn. Cavalry, in General Averill's brigade, near Hartwood, capturing nearly the entire two companies.

It is said that Beauregard has pronounced Charleston indefensible, and that the inhabitants are removing their property from the city.

Hon. Frank P. Blair has resigned his seat in the present Congress, in order to take command of a brigade in the Southwest.

It is expected that the President will give his decision this week on the subject of the condemned Indians in Minnesota. Great efforts are being made to have him ratify the sentence of death passed on them, but it is alleged that he is opposed to this request.

Gen. McDowell asked for a court of Enquiry and it is granted. Nearly all the documents called for by him have been furnished. Gen. McClellan, Sigel, Ricketts, Hartshuff, Pope, and others whose presence will not interfere with their military duties will be summoned as witnesses.

John Keeler of the 103d New York, is to be hung Friday for the murder of Lt. Lindsey of the same regiment.

A Word with Candid Men.

Such paper as the New York Tribune is printed upon, has, up to within two months, cost eight cents a pound. It cannot be bought now for less than sixteen cents a pound, and is steadily advancing in price.

Our paper bill last year was \$758.26. With the same number of subscribers, and at the present prices of paper, this year it will be \$1,516.50. Thus with the same source of revenue, there will be a deficit of \$758.25 on the article of white paper alone.

So much for the advance upon paper. With everything else that we buy at an advance of from 25 to 100 per cent, and a currency that is worth only 70 cents on a dollar, can our subscribers ask or wish that we should furnish them our paper at the same price as we have heretofore?

The Difference.

Senator Douglass was an able man, a true democrat and a patriot. He was ready to lay aside all party feeling and fight manfully for the Union.

Gen. O. B. Wilcox was a leading man in Michigan, a strong democrat and a worker for the party. He says: "We should think of nothing but crushing the rebellion, and whatever may have been the causes that led to this war, we ought all to stop twitting and go to fighting. The man who stays at home cursing the government and the abolitionists, you may depend upon as being either a coward who wishes to shield himself from going to the war by howling out against the way it is to be conducted, or else he has in his heart the venom of a traitor."

Gen. Dix is a democrat, and he writes to the committee of New York, that this is no time to get up party feelings.

Gen. Hooker is a democrat, but he chooses to support the government rather than stay at home denouncing it.

Gen. Burnside is a democrat, yet he would blush to hear men denounce the government.

Gen. Halleck is a democrat, and yet he finds his opinions the same as the president's.

Secretary Stanton is a democrat, and yet he has nothing to say against the president's policy of emancipation.

Gen. McClellan is a democrat, and yet he sustains the government, and though some of his too zealous friends think he ought to denounce the government and stir up sedition, he thinks himself bound to be as loyal a citizen and as faithful a soldier as ever. It is evident that those fellows who abuse everything but the rebels are no more democrats than are the *jungs* which grow on the oldest oak a part of the solid wood.

Some would have us believe that there is little difference between a democrat and a traitor. This is false. The difference is as wide and as distinct as that which divides vice from virtue, light from darkness, truth from falsehood. The democratic element in our country is true. The genuine democrats in the army do not say, as their pseudo democrats would have us believe, "I will resign if I cannot have this or that General—if the President tries to carry out this or that policy—they do not howl about 'nigger on the brain,' nor go about telling that this or that caused the war. It is enough for them to know that our country needs their strong, willing hands, and so with a generous ignoring of all party feelings they have sustained the President in all his endeavors to save our country from destruction."

Those men who go about denouncing the President, stirring up party feeling, distracting the energies of the people, instilling mutiny among troops, and telling what should or should not be done, are the cultures that follow in the wake of every national calamity—the curs that stay at home howling while the noble hounds are dragging down the wild boar. They are the vipers that gnaw at the heart of their country. Claiming to be democrats in order to gain prestige from the old, time-honored name, they act as traitors. Claiming to be supporters of the Constitution they try to injure the Government by the supporting of which we can alone aid our country.

It is time these human owls were driven out from the grand old Democratic Temple and no longer suffered to disgrace its honest inmates.

State Militia.

We want a few regiments formed, armed and equipped. We want them enrolled at once and drilled in squads in each town once a week, and in companies, the towns joining once a month; and then every three months let the regiments drill. With arms and equipments, procured themselves, (for as it is for the interest of each, each should furnish himself) they could become good soldiers at home and at the same time be ready to respond to an urgent call within the space of three days at the furthest.

Shows his Colors.

A dirty looking old fellow said to us the other day: "It is the northern white niggers that has made this war, and I would hang Lincoln quicker than I would Jeff. Davis. I don't blame the southerners at all." "Had you been in New York," said we, "Seymour would have had your vote, of course?" "Yes," he replied, "I never would have voted for Wadsworth to have saved the country."

Here was a genuine "copper-head," how ashamed of his words would have been every true and loyal Democrat!

"P. K." asks why we make fun of Dr. Batchelder for his misfortunes in prison; and wants to know why he should not have as much sympathy as one who has been in a "southern prison? In one case it is a *rebel* in a union prison, in the other a *union* man in a rebel prison. One represents the *rebellion*, the other the *union*. "P. K." can sympathize with which he chooses.

THE FIFTENTH.—A letter from a member of the 15th regiment says: "I was in the vicinity of Washington the day that Halleck issued the order for all officers to join their regiments within twenty-four hours. I was sergeant of Provost Guard at the time, and there was the greatest skeddaddling ever known in these parts; for there were more than two thousand of these officers idling about the city of all grades from Major Generals down to corporals, and they left on double quick."

PROMOTIONS.—In the list of promotions printed last week the following did not appear:

2d Regiment Co. F, Vt. Vols., 1st Lieut. Horace F. Crossman to captain, vice captain Randall promoted to colonel of the 13th regt.

If we should raise the price of our paper in proportion to the rise in the material of which it is made, we could not sell it for less than \$3.00 per annum.

Strong brown paper is now manufactured at the Salisbury Paper Mills, in the county of N. H., from "cat tails" the product of the wild flag growing in low grounds all over the North. The proprietor, Mr. Oakley, is experimenting with a view of making white paper, also, from the same material.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The late hour at which the Message was received, and the early hour at which we go to press, forbid our laying anything but an abstract before our readers this week. The President commences by reviewing our FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"If the conditions of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would be unwise."

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of especial pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, the Netherlands, Italy and some of the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan."

On the subject of colonization the message is quite brief. The President says: "Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad have suggested similar measures, while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics, have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any such State without first obtaining the consent of the Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights of freedom. And I have at the same time offered to the several states situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane."

The President has favored the project of connecting the United States with Europe by an international telegraph: says that territories with few exceptions have remained undisturbed by the civil war and that some of them soon will be in condition to be admitted as states into the Union.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Are discussed at great length in the Message in all their bearings. The President believes that the issuing of United States Notes was a necessity demanded by the increased expenses of the government. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests, is recommended.

In speaking of a safe and uniform currency the President says: "I know of no mode which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchange."

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were \$283,885,247, and the disbursements for the same period were \$770,841,700.25, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, of \$13,043,546.75.

The figures show a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department as compared with several preceding years.

From the Tenth Regiment.

From a private letter received from a member of the 10th regiment we gather some items of interest. We always like to get hold of private letters from the soldier boys, for then we get things as they are; but often when one in the army attempts to write for publication he leaves out just what would be most interesting to the general reader and puts in a lot of highfalutin that had better be left out altogether. But to the Tenth.

This regiment was quite unfortunate in being put upon the Potomac and the canal above Washington when it first went into service. The water was stagnant and very unhealthy, and the men were obliged to sleep upon the ground without any tents.

For nearly two months (what a shame!) in this time the men contracted diseases which are now showing their effects. About thirty have died in the regiment, and three have died from Co. A, which was recruited at St. Johnsbury.

The Tenth had got fairly located at Seneca Falls, and the boys had all got their huts snugly built for winter, when an order came to march to Orlut's Cross-roads, about ten miles distant, where they now are, together with the Mass. 39th, N. H. 14th and Me. 23d, Col. Davis of the Mass. 39th acting brigadier. It is uncertain whether the boys build any more huts for winter until they know where they are going to stop. They do not complain, but as cold weather comes

on sickness and home-sickness make some long faces and slow gait. Capt. Frost was not promoted to the majorship, as was published, and as of right belonged to him, but was "jumped" by Capt. Chandler, through political trickery with Gov. Holbrook. John G. Smith advocated the "claims" of Chandler on the ground that he was unfortunate, having had the name of drinking too much, and promotion might stimulate him to do better. Nothing was said about the "stimulus" such proceedings would give to the man who had earned the place, and above all who had a right to it by seniority of rank. Gov. Holbrook blundered that time. Great is political intrigue, and woe to the aspiring man who has not influential political friends.

Caledonia County Court, December Term, 1862.

PRESENT.

HON. LUKE P. POLAND, Chief Judge.
J. D. Abbott, Associate Judges.
J. C. Tibbitts, Associate Judges.

Petit Jury. Barnet, Hiram Hall, John H. Gilliland, Burke, Rufus Godding, Abel Brown; Danville, Samuel P. Choate, James C. Moore; Groton, Otis Glover, Smith Dodge; Hardwick, Amos W. Powers, Alonzo Porter; Kirby, A. M. Forsyth; Lyndon, Lorenzo K. Quimby, Ira Dow; Newark, Alvin Carroll; Peacham, Orman P. Hooker, Ira Kimball; Ryegate, Alexander Cochran, John McLure; Sheffield, William Pearl; St. Johnsbury, Jos. A. Ide, Curtis Stevens; Sutton, Jonathan Powers, Charles Willey; Walden, George P. Stevens, Burt B. Amnden; Waterford, Francis R. Carpenter, Willard Kinney; Wheelock, Samuel M. Gray.

Twenty-four cases set for the jury upon the call of the docket.

No. 8 on trial, Justus D. Goodrich vs. Alden Julevior, trespass for a quantity of granite stone, which had been used for underpinning a meeting house in Hardwick—defendant having sold the land upon which the meeting house stood to the plaintiff, reserving the meeting house and the right of removing the same.

Colby & Davis for plaintiff; Redfield & Ross for defendant.

What the Rebels Expect from their Northern Sympathizers.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of Oct. 23, has a long and very sharp review of Gen. Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, in which it shows up the incapacity of that general. The following is an extract showing the hopes entertained at the South and the reliance placed upon such rebellion sympathizers as Vandalism, Bright and others:

Had Gen. Bragg done his duty as well and promptly as Gen. Smith did, Louisville would have been ours. Cincinnati would have furnished us supplies, while Columbus, Ohio, might have been our headquarters. Then would the Vandalism of Ohio, and the Rights of Indiana, have rallied to the issue of Gen. Bragg's noted proclamation; then would many thousands of friends in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois have joined the southern army; then, too, could Gen. Bragg, having cut off the western from the eastern states, have whispered terms of peace into the north-western ear; and then might we have reasonably hoped for peace.

But now all hope of peace is indefinitely postponed, and our prospects are gloomier than when we began to cross the mountain, because our appearance near the Ohio has caused many a man to be added to the Northern army, that had we remained south of the mountain, would never have taken up arms against us.

Newspapers.

The Boston newspapers have advanced their prices from two to three cents a copy. The New York newspapers will do the same thing just as soon as they can make up their minds that the world is large enough for all of them. Up to the present time each seems so fearful of losing its own position that they all prefer giving for two cents what costs them four or five, to running the risk of making any change.

Every article that enters into the composition of a newspaper costs much more than it has ever done before. White paper, which is the most expensive of these articles, now sells for 18 and 20 cents a pound—while it has hitherto been the outside price. A ream, consisting of 480 sheets, weighs 50 pounds, and costs \$9 to \$10; and brings back at the wholesale price of a *cent* and a *half* per sheet after it has been printed precisely \$7.20. On the cost of white paper alone, therefore, there is a clear loss of over \$4 on every thousand printed—which, together with the cost of type setting, correspondence, reporting, editing, telegrams, &c., is to be met by advertisers. The result is that the advertising community furnish the reading community with newspapers at less than half their cost.—*New York Times.*

Jackson Retreating.

There is no doubt that Stonewall Jackson is retreating up the Shenandoah valley. At sunrise on Friday he continued his retrograde movement from Winchester, passing through Strasburg. Friday afternoon and Saturday morning his rear guard and himself passed through Woodstock, and his whole column was moving steadily up the valley turnpike. By forced marches his command was progressing from twenty to twenty-five miles daily. He is moving towards Gordonsville by Harrisonburg and Staunton. On Saturday the last of the rebel cavalry pickets were withdrawn from our front at Harper's Ferry. From every indication Stonewall's retreat this time is real. He has failed to draw the generals at Harper's Ferry into a snare. But he has taken himself off unharmed, with all his baggage, as is his usual good luck.

FATAL CARELESSNESS.—On Saturday evening, Mrs. Trainor of White Plains, N. Y., was shot dead while on her way to Tarrytown, in one of the cars of the Hudson River Railroad. This was the result of the gross carelessness of a soldier at a recruiting station in the neighborhood, who snapped his musket for the purpose of knowing whether it was loaded or not, without troubling himself to see which way his gun was aimed.

President Lincoln pays an income tax of \$120 per annum out of his salary, notwithstanding he is specially exempted by law.

GAVE ALL TO HIS COUNTRY. An old gray-headed man, upwards of 80 years of age, came in from the East this morning by the train on his way home to Michigan. He had a sad story to tell of the sorrows caused by this unholy rebellion. The old gentleman, whose name is Crane, residing in Wayne Co., Mich., had three sons. Two of them, joined one of the Michigan regiments and have done good service in several of the battles in Eastern Virginia. The third, not much more than a lad, was anxious to join his brothers, but was for some time dissuaded from the step by his father and mother, the latter having been for a year a confirmed invalid. At last the urgent entreaties of the lad prevailed, and but a short time since he passed through Cleveland to join the regiment to which his brothers belonged.

The bloody struggle at Antietam followed soon after, and in that battle the three brothers fell fighting bravely.—*Chicago paper.*

STARVED TO DEATH BY THE REBELS.

There died in this city, on Tuesday, a man named Edgar B. Trumbull, of starvation. We relate his story as told just before his death: He belonged to the 1st cavalry, was taken prisoner at the same time as the lamented Broadhead, and was sent, along with 5000 others, to Belle Isle, N. C., where they were confined in a space about as large as two ordinary city lots. All the food allowed them was *fire* out of each of *morally broad* *plaid*, to be washed down with an equal proportion of miserable water. Under this kind of treatment his 180 pounds of flesh wasted away to seventy-five pounds of skin and bones, when he was exchanged. By taking large portions of whisky and quinine he succeeded in keeping body and soul together until he reached this city, where he died in a few hours.—*Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.*

When the condemned Indians of Minnesota are talked to on the subject, they say, "Kill me, kill me. I would kill you if I had you." An Indian despises to beg for his life, but abhors harging, for he feels that to be hung is to be treated like a dog.—He would much prefer death by the slow lingering torture, such as none but an Indian can devise and execute, to a death on the gallows.

Twelve members of the sophomore class in Yale college have been "suspended" for abusing a freshman.

Ladies of Lancaster, Pa., have presented "a phantom bouquet" to Mrs. McClellan. Is it a shy hit at gassy victories and ghostly visions of the Presidency?

Lieut. C. C. Spaulding, lately discharged from the 5th Vt. regiment, is again in the army, in the quartermasters department.—Western division.

The Legislature has re-elected the state officers. Peter T. Washburn, A. J. Lunt General; George F. Davis, Quartermaster General; and A. B. Gardner, Judge Advocate General.

IN LUCK.—The editor of the Bennington Benner has had a present of a barrel of elder.

Holden Putnam, Esq., banker of Rockford, Illinois, and formerly of Montpelier, has gone into the army as colonel of the 93d Illinois regiment.

We are informed by the St. Paul papers that Jefferson P. Kidder, formerly democratic Lieut. Governor of this state, is again elected to the Legislature of Minnesota, he having run ahead of his ticket.

Fletcher, of Co. G, 13th Vermont, died at "Camp Vermont" a few days since. His remains are to be sent home.

The Burlington Times, and the Free Press have raised the price of their dailies to 5 cents per copy, and 80 per year—weekly, \$1.75 in advance, and \$2 if not in advance. We doubt whether even these rates will pay the printer.—*Walden Journal.*

Dogs are to be taxed as follows, makes one dollar, *females* ten dollars.

The Windsor Journal and Aurora of the Valley have raised their prices to \$2 per year, in advance, or \$2.50 per year if payment shall be delayed thirty days.

A GOOD SENTIMENT.—In speaking of the exchange of Gen. McClellan for Gen. Burnside, the Louisville Journal well says: "Burnside is nothing; McClellan is nothing; but the General who wins victories for the republic is the republic's benefactor. He is the General for us—he is the General for all patriots." Every word true.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes as follows:—"I am told by what I regard the very best of authority that facts of great moment have been put into the hands of the President in regard to the battle of Antietam, which set out in an astonishing degree the foresight and knowledge of the commanding general, by which the army was saved from being crushed by an overwhelming force. The statement shows why the battle was fought at the time it was, and why the victory was not followed up."

THANKSGIVING AND VERMONT SOLDIERS. Gov. Holbrook has requested the officers of the several regiments, near Washington, to make such provisions as they may be able for keeping the Thanksgiving in camp. It is to be hoped that they will be particularly remembered at our homes and in our churches on this day.

Two immense columbiads, weighing 14,882 pounds, are on their way to New York, and intended for one of the forts commanding that harbor.

Some of the young people of Cape Neddock, Me., attempted to serenade a recently married couple on the evening of the 12th ult., when the bridegroom discharged a musket charged with peas, wounding several persons in the face. Served them right.

The Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Delta makes this statement:—"Lieut. Bliss, of the 2d Michigan artillery, was shot by the guard under the following circumstances:—He was buying milk at the limits of the prison, when he was ordered back in a moment. He answered, 'As soon as my mow is filled.' As he was turned the guard shot him dead. 'Pretty well for a damned old shot gun,' shouted the fellow."

For Sale at a Bargain.—A scholarship in the Binghamton Commercial College. Any young man contemplating a course of study that will be of practical use to him after this course is completed, will consult his own interests by calling at this office and ascertaining how cheap he can procure a scholarship in this first-class institution.—*if*

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid. Published by a young man who suffers from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being prostrated by the same disease through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

Bachelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the World!—WILLIAM A. BACHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least—removes the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. Grey, Red, or Rusty Hair instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

As the General Agent, WILLIAM A. BACHELOR, of the four sides of each box, is from the Boston Factory, No. 31 Barclay Street, (late 23 Broadway, and 16 Bond Street,) New York.

Cure that awful Cough before it is too late!

This cure which I have used N. O. Downs' Elixir in my family for the last 16 years and have sold it for the last 22 years and believe it to be the best medicine in the world for the complaint for which it is recommended. Sufferers need not say more—the above is from the Hon. E. D. PUTNAM, Esq., of New York, who writes: "I have used it for 16 years, and I can say that it is a true and reliable medicine. JOHN E. HENRY & Co., Proprietors, Waterbury, Vt. 73-1335

MARRIAGES.

In Bradford, Aug. 30, by Rev. H. K. Cobb, H. C. Wyman to Anna M. Smith, both of West Fairlee.

In Brimont, N. H. Nov. 27, by Rev. A. L. Martin, Benjamin Bascom of Bradford, to Amanda C. Chase of Piermont.

In West Fairlee, Nov. 1, by E. P. Churchill, Esq., Jesse Jenkins to Amelia W. Smith, all of West Fairlee.

In Strasburg, J. R. Smith, M. D. of Wellsboro, N. H. to Lucia C. Ward of Rockford, Ill.

In Walden, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. W. Bridge, Otis W. Freeman and Laura A. Perkins.

In Cabot, Nov. 11, Anson M. Ruggles, M. D. and Margaret I. Morrill.

DEATHS.

Marriages, Births and Deaths Inserted FREE.—Obituaries, including poetry, inserted at six cents a line, in advance.

In St. Johnsbury, Nov. 26, Tillious H. Burpee, aged 72.

In St. Johnsbury, Dec. 1, of diphtheria, James Wheeler, Jr., aged 55.

In North Danville, of diphtheria, Helen L. daughter of Thaddeus and Mary Ward, aged 29.

In Danville, Nov. 20, Sarah Jane, daughter of Capt. Stanley Page, aged 23.

In Danville, Nov. 23, Hannah E. Morse, aged 20, daughter of Walter Morse.

In Hagerstown, Md., of diphtheria, Nov. 13, Noah L. Lane, aged 21, son of Robert C. Lane, of West Danville. The deceased was a volunteer in 4th Vt. regiment.

In Cabot, Nov. 14, of diphtheria, Abbie M. Perry, aged 14, only daughter of Elijah and Mattia Perry.

In Cabot, Nov. 17, Mary K. Smith, aged 18, daughter of Daniel Smith.

In Lunenburg, Nov. 9, Joseph Phelps, aged 41, Nov. 20, Joseph Ball, aged 67—both of consumption.

In Kirby, Nov. 6, Oren W. aged 3